

Tritex II

EtherNet/IP - Option



Declaration of Conformity to the EtherNet/IP™ Specification

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This Declaration of Conformity is issued on **12 May 2010** on behalf of ODVA by:

Katherine Voss
Executive Director

Vendor Information	
Vendor Name	Exlar Corporation
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Test Information	
Test Date	27 April 2010
Composite Test Revision	7
ODVA File Number	10855

Product Information	
Identity Object Instance 1	
Device(s) Under Test	Value
Vendor ID (Identity Object Attribute 1)	1186
Network Category	Node
Device Type (Identity Object Attribute 2)	0x00
Device Profile Name	Generic Device
Product Revision (Identity Object Attribute 4)	1.001

Products Covered Under This Declaration of Conformity			
No.	Product Code (Identity Object Attribute 3)	Product Name (Identity Object Attribute 7)	SOC File Name
1	100	Tritex	Tritex.stc

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PUB00033R6

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The following information describes the operation of EtherNet/IP as it relates to Tritex II with EtherNet/IP interface.

The Tritex II EtherNet/IP option board supports the following features:

- ☐ Device IP Address assignment through BOOTP or through Tritex Expert Software
- ☐ Drive commissioning through std RS485 communication to Tritex Expert Software
- ☐ EtherNet/IP device capable of Implicit I/O Messaging
- ☐ Up to 100 input registers(INT16) and 100 output registers(INT16) are available to be user Mapped to Tritex (Server) parameters through the Tritex Expert Software
- ☐ Full functional control of Tritex parameters

1. General

EtherNet/IP (Ethernet Industrial Protocol) is traditional Ethernet combined with an industrial application layer protocol targeted to industrial automation. This application layer protocol is the Control and Information Protocol (CIP™)

CIP™, as a major network independent standard, is already used with ControlNet and DeviceNet. Therefore, converting from one of these protocols to EtherNet/IP is easy to do. Data exchange takes place with the help of an object model. In this way, ControlNet, DeviceNet and EtherNet/IP have the same application protocol and can therefore jointly use device profiles and object libraries. These objects enable plug-and-play interoperability between complex devices of different manufacturers.

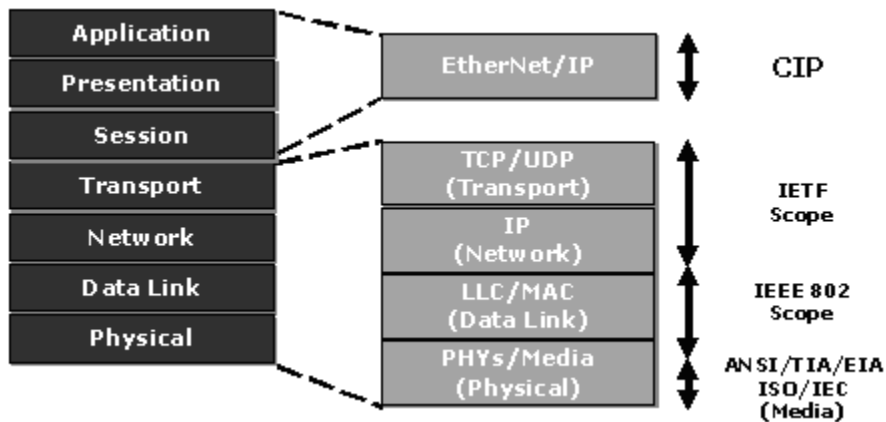


Figure 1 – ISO/OSI reference Model

EtherNet/IP uses TCP/IP, UDP/IP, and Ethernet to carry the data of the CIP™ message structure between devices. That is, EtherNet/IP combines a physical network (Ethernet), with a networking standard (TCP/IP & UDP/IP), and a standard method of representing data (CIP™).

1.1. IP Address

An IP address is a 32-bit number that uniquely identifies a host (computer or other device, such as a printer or I/O block) on a TCP/IP network. It is divided into four octets (8-bit sections), each octet being in the range 0...255. Each octet is separated by a decimal point and this type of format is commonly called 'dotted decimal notation' (e.g. 201.103.61.121).

An IP address consists of two parts, one identifying the network and one identifying the node, or host. The Class of the address determines which part belongs to the network address and which part belongs to the node address. All nodes on a given network share the same network prefix but must have a unique host number.

1.2. Network Classes

These IP addresses are divided into classes. The most common and support by the Tritex are classes A, B, and C. Classes D and E exist, but are not generally used by end users. Each of the address classes has a different default subnet mask. You can identify the class of an IP address by looking at its first octet.

Class	Address Range	Default Subnet Mask
A	001.000.000.000 to 126.255.255.255	255.000.000.000
B	128.000.000.000 to 191.255.255.255	255.255.000.000
C	192.000.000.000 to 223.255.255.255	255.255.255.000
D	224.000.000.000 to 239.255.255.255	
E	240.000.000.000 to 254.255.255.254	

Figure 2 – Network Classes Table

Class A - This class is an IP Addresses has a value in the range 1...126 as the first octet. The values 0 and 127 are not available because they have special uses. Class A addresses use the first octet to identify the network which means that 126 addresses are usable, each of which can support 16,777,216 computers (hosts). An example of a Class A IP address is 102.168.212.226, where "102" identifies the network and "168.212.226" identifies the host on that network.

Class B - This class is an IP Addresses has a value in the range 128...191 as the first octet. Class B addresses uses the first two octets to identify the network which means that 16,320 addresses are usable, each of which can support 65,536 computers (hosts). An example of a Class B IP Address 168.212.226.204 where "168.212" identifies the network and "226.204" identifies the host on that network.

Class C - Intended for networks that would have a small number of computers (hosts) attached. Class C IP Addresses have a value in the range 192...223 as the first octet. Class C addresses use the first three octets to identify the network which means that 2,080,800 addresses (networks) are possible, each of which can support 254 computers (hosts). An example of a Class C IP address is 200.168.212.226 where "200.168.212" identifies the network and "226" identifies the host on that network.

Class D - This is a class meant for multicasting only, for sending multicast messages to other groups of host machines.

Class E - This is a class meant for experimental purpose only.

Loopback- Addresses 127.0.0.0 to 127.255.255.255 are reserved for loopback, for internal testing on a local machine. 127.0.0.1 typically refers to your own local machine, you can test this - you should always be able to ping 127.0.0.1, irrespective of connectivity to the network, as it represents your own machine. IP addresses in this range are never valid Internet addresses.

1.3. Subnets

To allow routing within large networks a convention was introduced in the specification RFC 950. Part of the Internet address, the subscriber ID is divided up again into a subnetwork number and the station number of the node. With the aid of the network number it is possible to branch into internal subnetworks within the partial network, but the entire network is physically connected together. The size and position of the subnetwork ID are not defined; however, the size is dependent upon the number of subnets to be addressed and the number of subscribers per subnet.

1.4. Subnet Mask

A subnet Mask is a 32-bit mask used to divide an IP address into subnets and specify the networks available hosts. In a subnet Mask, two bits are always automatically assigned. For example, in 255.255.225.0, "0" is the assigned network address; and in 255.255.255.255, "255" is the assigned broadcast address. The 0 and 255 are always assigned and cannot be used.

1.5. Gateway

A Gateway is a device which is used to forward IP packets to a remote destination. Another name for a Gateway is a Router.

The definition of "remote" is a device that is not directly attached to the same network segment as the sending device.

Because the source device can't send the IP packet directly to the destination device, it must ask another device on the network to help. The device that helps it send to remote destinations is the gateway, attached to multiple networks.

The gateway, when it receives the packet to relay, determines the next closest hop on the path towards the ultimate destination, and relays the IP packet to that next hop. This next hop could either be the ultimate destination for the IP packet, or it could be another gateway closer towards the destination.

This hop-by-hop process continues until the IP packet reaches its ultimate destination.

2. EDS File

An EDS (Electronic Data Sheet) file is simply a text file used by network configuration tools to identify products and commission them on a network. For example, an EDS file describes Tritex device type, product revision, and its configurable parameters on a network. The Tritex EDS file can be downloaded from Exlar Corporation website (www.exlar.com).

3. BOOTP

The following described the use of Exlar Expert Software and Rockwell BOOTP/DHCP Server Utility to configure the Tritex for an EtherNet/IP network. It is typically found in the Rockwell Software directory.

The BOOTP server allows configuration and control of how nodes obtain an IP address. BOOTP servers come in several variations. Some are programs that are run on a PC or server, and some are integrated into routers and network infrastructure equipment. These instructions use Rockwell's BOOTP Server (version 2.3); a stand-alone program that incorporates the functionality of standard BOOTP.

If BOOTP is enabled and the BOOTP request fails (time-out occurs after approximately 30 seconds), then the Tritex will come online at the IP address that resides in non-volatile memory. This will be the value assigned by the previous BOOTP request or the factory default of 192.168.0.254. If BOOTP has been disabled and the power is cycled, the IP address that resides in non-volatile memory will be used.

NOTE!

Default configuration is BOOTP disabled - Ethernet address (IP, subnet and gateway) is configured using Tritex Expert software.

3.1. IP Address Configuration

The IP address can be configured by using the following methods:

- BOOTP
- Tritex Expert Software

3.2. Setting up your PC or Laptop to run the BOOTP server.

First confirm that the Ethernet Adapter is configured correctly, for the local network. In the examples we are using a standard Class C TCP/IP network with the address's of 192.168.0.XXX. The PC is configured for address 192.168.0.21, Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0 and leave Default Gateway blank

3.3. Configuring the Rockwell BOOTP/DHCP Sever Utility

The Rockwell BOOTP/DHCP Server Utility allows:

- assign IP addresses, subnets, and other parameters to BOOTP and/or DHCP clients
- configure client devices to enable or disable BOOTP/DHCP
- modify the IP addresses of EtherNet/IP devices with known MAC addresses, but unknown IP addresses

After the PC Setup is complete, run the BOOTP/DHCP server utility and the following main screen will be displayed:

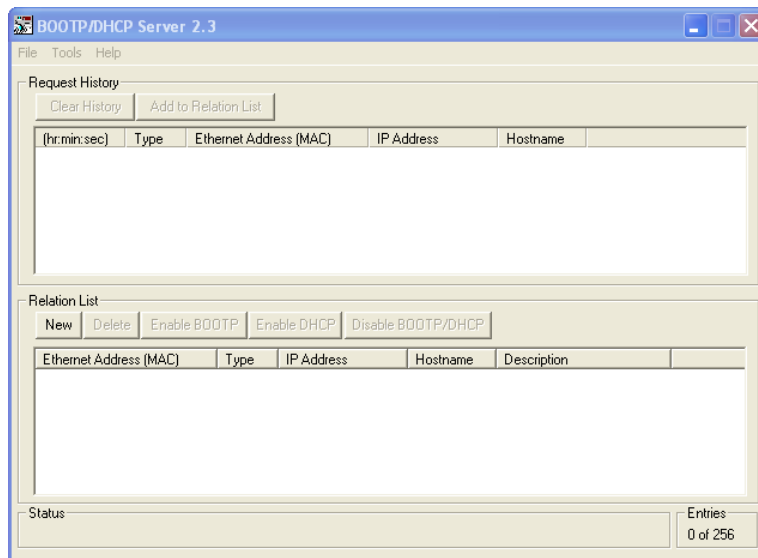


Figure 3 – BOOTP/DHCP Server Utility

Next, under the **Tools** menu, please click on the **Network Settings** menu item and configure the contents of the “Subnet Mask” and “Gateway” as defined in Figure 4. Click the **OK** button to accept the settings and close the Network Settings configuration.

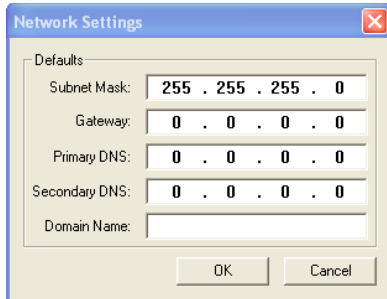


Figure 4 – Network Settings

3.4. Change Network Settings

Use the BOOTP to dynamic configuration the Tritex IP address or Subnet Mask via a BOOTP server.

NOTE!

BOOTP must be enable (Factory default is Bootp Disable)

Click on **Tools** in toolbar and select **Network Settings**. Verify that the Subnet Mask and the Gateway Address match those of your network. If necessary, change the values to match your network. Please refer to Figure 5.

Click the **OK** button to accept the settings and then Cycle power to actuator.

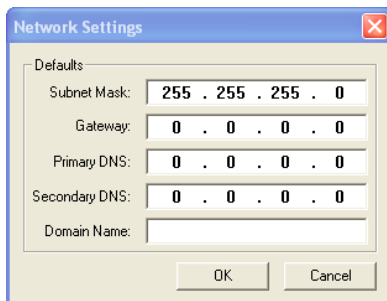


Figure 5 – Change Network Settings

In the BOOTP Request History panel the Ethernet Addresses (MAC) of the devices issuing BOOTP request is displayed. Please refer to Figure 6

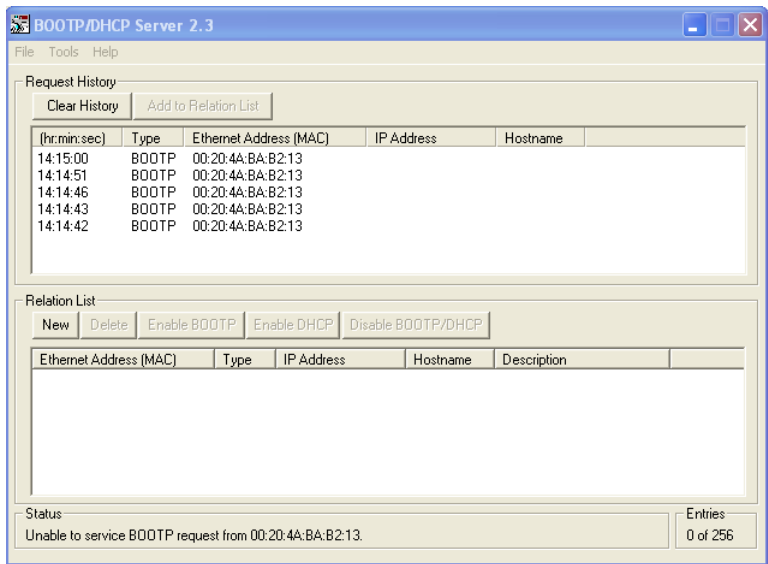


Figure 6 – BOOTP Request History Panel

NOTE!

The Tritex MAC Address is found near Ethernet connector

Double-click on the hardware address of the device to configure. The New Entry pop-up window with the device's Ethernet Address (MAC). Please refer to Figure 7

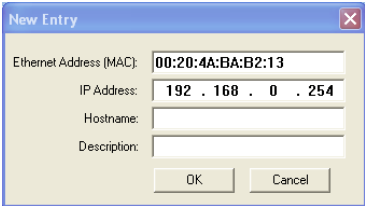


Figure 7 – Assign IP Address

Enter the new IP Address, and click on **OK**.

The device will be added to the Relation List, displaying the Ethernet Address (MAC) and corresponding IP Address. The Status will be updated showing the address beginning assign to the Ethernet Address. Please refer to Figure 8.

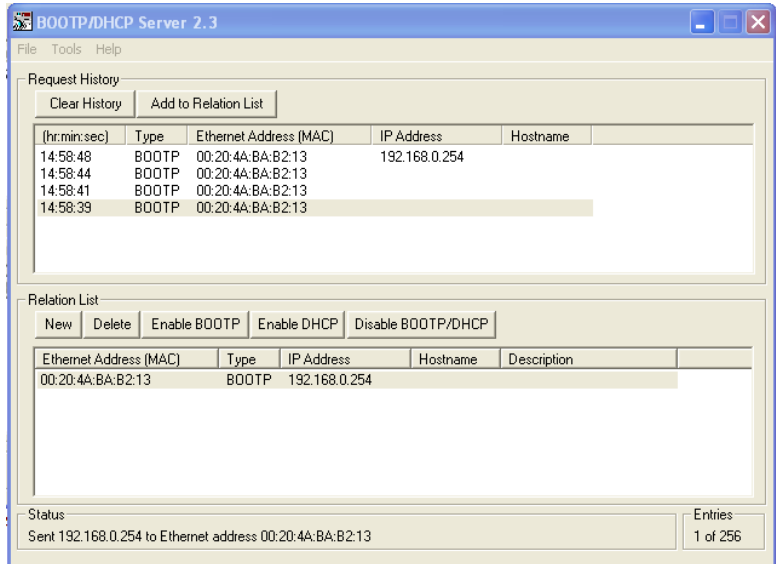


Figure 8 – Assign Parameters Command Successful

3.5. Disabling BOOTP

To permanently assign IP parameters or allow the Tritex Expert Software to change Parameters BOOTP needs to be disabled.

To disable BOOTP, run the BOOTP/DHCP Server Utility, then cycle power to the Tritex. Add the hardware address of the Tritex to the Relation List by using the procedures outline in “Change Network Setting “

Highlight the Tritex in the lower “Relation List” section of the screen and then click on the **Disable BOOTP/DHCP** button. Please refer to Figure 9.

Confirm the operation completed successfully by recycling the power to the Tritex, after the Status message in the lower left corner of the application indicates, “[Disable BOOTP] Command Successful”. Please refer to Figure 9.

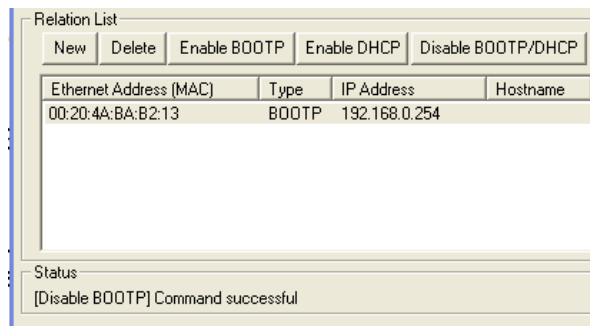


Figure 9 – Disable BOOTP Command Successful

3.6. Force IP Renew Feature

The Force IP Renew feature can be used to reconfigure the Tritex with BOOTP disabled. This can be useful:

- If you do not know the IP address of a configured device
- If you know the IP address but want to change the configuration.

To use this feature, perform the following steps:

- 1) Connect the Tritex to your network and run the BOOTP Service Utility.
- 2) In the Relation List Click on the **New** button. The New Entry pop-up window will open. Please refer to Figure 10.
- 3) Enter the fixed Ethernet Address (MAC) of the Tritex
- 4) Enter the IP Address, Subnet Mask, and Gateway you want to assign to the device, and click on **OK**. The device will appear in the Relation List.
- 5) Select the device from the Relation List follow by clicking **Enabling BOOTP** button. Please refer to Figure 11.
- 6) Then cycle power to the Tritex.

The Tritex will issue a BOOTP request. The BOOTP utility will respond by assigning it the configuration you just specified.

New Entry

Ethernet Address (MAC): 00:20:4A:BA:B2:13

IP Address: 192 . 168 . 0 . 254

Hostname:

Description:

OK Cancel

Figure 10 – New Entry

Relation List

New Delete Enable BOOTP Enable DHCP Disable BOOTP/DHCP

Ethernet Address (MAC)	Type	IP Address	Hostname	Description
00:20:4A:BA:B2:13	BOOTP	192.168.0.254		

Status
[Enable BOOTP] Command successful

Entries
1 of 256

Figure 11 – Enable BOOTP Command Successful

4. Configuring EtherNet/IP Messaging

Note: The convention in this section of the manual is from the PLC (Client) perspective. As such, an assembly is called an “Output Assembly-Instance” when outputted from the PLC and received by the Tritex (Server). An “Input Assembly-Instance” is outputted from the Tritex and read by the PLC.

The Tritex EtherNet/IP Input and Output connection can be divided into I/O connections (implicit), and explicit messaging connection.

Implicit Messages - are exchanged across I/O Connections with an associated Connection ID. The Connection ID defines the meaning of the data and establishes the regular/repeated transport rate and the transport class. No messaging protocol is contained within the message data as with Explicit Messaging. Implicit Messages can be point to point (unicast) or multicast and are used to transmit application specific I/O data.

Explicit Messages- can be sent as a connected or unconnected message. CIP defines an Explicit Messaging protocol that states the meaning of the message. This messaging protocol is contained in the message data. Explicit Messaging provide the means by which typical request/response oriented functions are performed. These messages are typically point-to-point. Message rates and latency requirements are typically not as demanding as I/O messaging.

4.1. Input/output Registers

The Tritex has a set number of 101 input and/or 101 output 16 bit registers that are transferred with each update. These registers are mapped to specific parameter definition in the Tritex Expert Software. Unmapped registers will carry data across with the messages, but will not be associated to affect any functionality of the Tritex. Outputs are sent from the Tritex consistently while the Inputs only updates when a value is changed.

4.1.1. Inputs

The first word of the PLC input provides the status of the Tritex communication. It provides information about the status of the configuration, health of the Tritex option board.

PLC Inputs (Tritex Outputs)

Instance	Word	Bit 15 – Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
101	0	Input Status Word								
	1									
	...									
	...									
	100									

Figure 12 – PLC Input Map

Bit (0 = LSB)	Status Flag
0	Error – Tritex is responding with error codes. Extended Module Status (Attribute 101) contains additional error information.
1	Error – communication with Tritex timed-out (was previously established)
2	Error – communication with Tritex cannot be established at all
3-7	Reserved
8	Unit is currently active at factory defaults
9	Unit has a new configuration that will take effect upon reset.
10-15	Reserved

Figure 13 – Input Status Word

NOTE!

If error is active - Expert Software will display Minor fault condition on the EtherNet/IP page. Refer to Module Status Indicators for more information.

4.1.2. Outputs

Bit 0 of the first word is defined as the Run/Idle command for the Tritex Port 2. When an I/O connection is active, a zero (0) in this bit represents Idle Mode and a one (1) represents Run Mode. In Idle mode, the Tritex will only update PLC Inputs (Tritex Output) information.

When Run/Idle is active (1) both the PLC and Tritex Expert Software have the capability of writing the same command to Tritex; disabling Run/Idle (0) could be use to insure command source.

Outputs PLC (Tritex Inputs)

Instance	Word	Bit 15 – Bit 8	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
102	0									Run/Idle
	1									
	...									
	...									
	100									

Figure 14 – PLC Outputs

Name	Description
Run/Idle	Enable Output Update 0 : Idle - Tritex Output List are not updated 1: Run - Tritex Output List are updated

Figure 15 – Output Command Bit

4.1.3. Configuration

Configuration data is not supported by the Tritex; the Configuration Assembly and a size is 0.

Configuration Instance	
128	data size of 0 registers

Figure 16 – PLC Configuration

4.2. I/O Configuration Example

The following example describes the process used to configuring I/O system with RSLogix 5000™ and Tritex with EtherNet/IP.

1. Run RSLogix 5000™ software and configure the PLC for the correct processor, rack and slot configurations.
2. Right click on the Ethernet folder located under I/O Configuration and left click to add a new module to this folder.

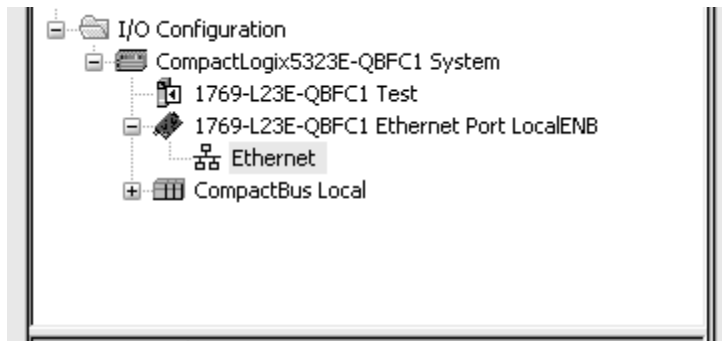


Figure 17 – Adding a New module using PLCs Software

3. Choose the Allen-Bradley –Generic Ethernet-Module. After selecting a name for the device, click **OK**.

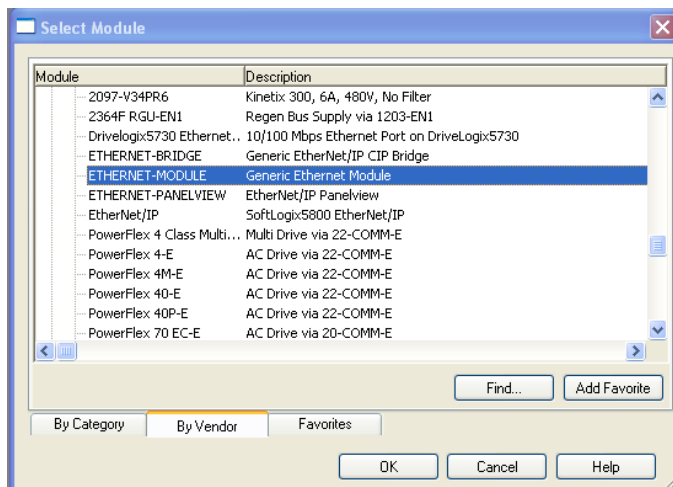


Figure 18 – Choose EtherNet/IP Module type

4. Configure **New Module** Connection Properties, IP Address and Comm Format. Assign name to new Module (Tritex) and then select OK.

Figure 19 – Specify address and Connection Parameters

5. Connection

Figure 20 – Configuring New Module Connection

- **Request Packet Interval (RPI):** This field specifies the Requested Packet Interval (RPI), which defines the amount of time (in milliseconds) between the data exchanges across an implicit messaging connection.

NOTE!

RPI > 20 Recommended

- **Inhibit Module:** Checking this box prevents the PLC from attempting to establish a connection with the Tritex. Refer to RSLogix for additional information on this function.
- **Major Fault On Controller If Connection Fails While in Run Mode:** This option will cause the controller to generate a major fault when the connection fails.
- **Use Unicast Connection over EtherNet/IP:** Select between Unicast and Multicast for EtherNet/IP connection base on system needs.

NOTE!

Multicast I/O connections can greatly impact the performance of an Ethernet network since—unlike unicast packets, which are sent directly to a single device—multicast packets are sent to all devices on the network by default. This increases the load on every device, including the switches, and each individual network segment

6. Verify configuration

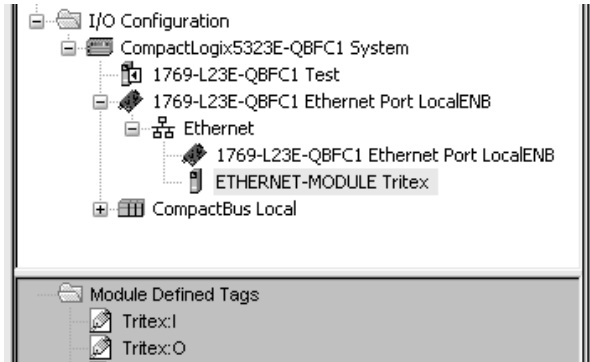


Figure 21 – Example Project tree – Added Tritex

By highlight the “Controller tags” in the project tree, it is possible to view the newly added Tritex. See Figure 22 for a display of the controller tags.

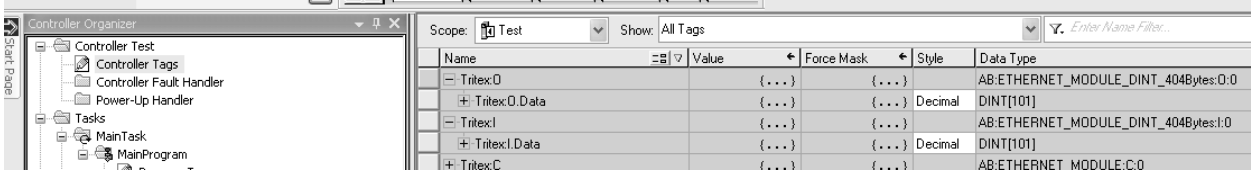


Figure 22 – Example Controller tags for Tritex

NOTE!

For the above example. To update Tritex Outputs – TritexO.Data[0].0 must be turn ON.

4.3. Explicit Configuration Example

Explicit Messaging is used to transfer data that does not require continuous updates. With explicit messaging, you can configure and monitor Tritex parameters on the EtherNet/IP network.

The RSLogix™ software can be configured to send an EtherNet/IP message to the Tritex by using the Message (MSG) Instruction.

- Get Attribute Single (Read)
- Set Attribute Single (Write)

4.3.1. Example Get Attribute Single

The following ladder diagram demonstrates the ladder instructions needed to send explicit message from CompactLogix L23E Ethernet to the Tritex Inputs.

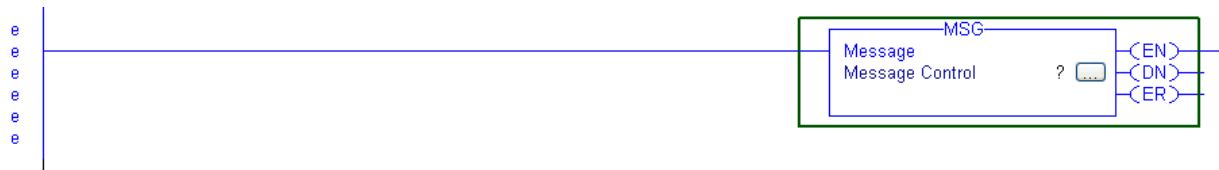


Figure 23 – Ladder Diagram Get

1. Add Message Instruction to RSLogix5000™ ladder Diagram. Please see figure 23.

NOTE!

To display the Message Configuration dialog box in RSLogix5000, add a message instruction (MSG), create a new tag for the message (properties: Base tag type, MESSAGE data type, controller scope), and click the blue box inside the message.

2. Create new tag for the MSG (Message) Instruction.

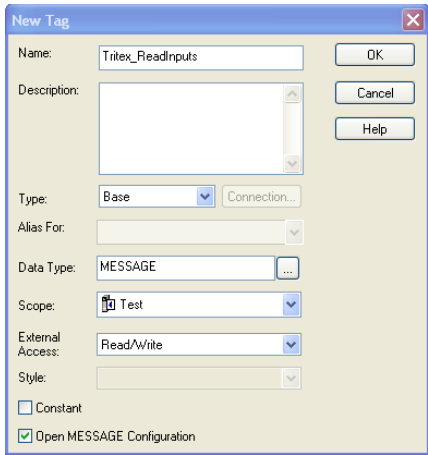


Figure 24 – Get Message New Tag

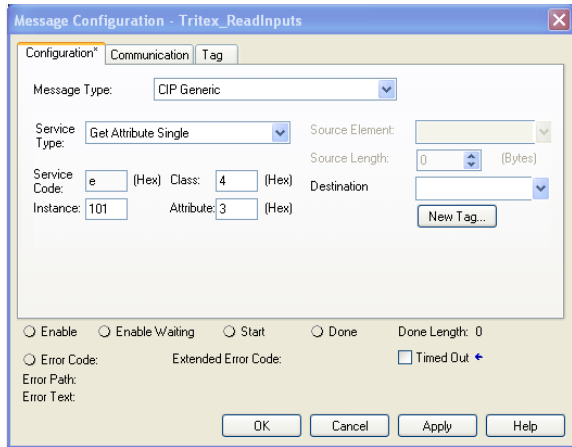


Figure 25 – Get Message Configuration Properties

3. In new Tag menu, assign name to tag, Check **Open MESSAGE Configuration** box, then click **OK**. See Figure 24.
4. Configure Message Configuration parameters. See figure 25.

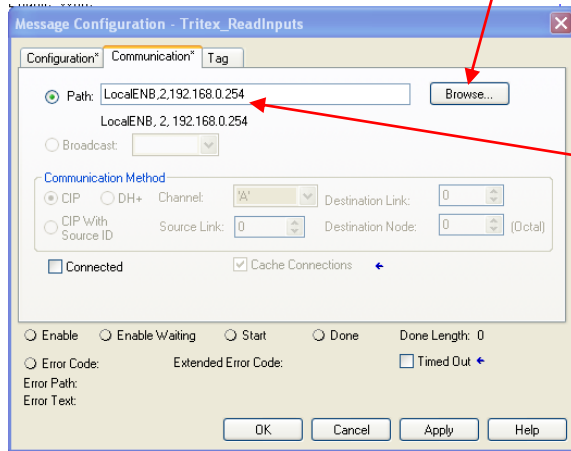
Configuration	Value	Description
Message Type	CIP Generic	Message Format
Service Type	Get Attribute Single	Read parameter data
Service Code	e (Hex)	Get_Attribute_Single
Class	4 (Hex)	Assembly Object
Instance	101 (Dec)	Assembly Input Object Instance
Attribute	3 (Hex)	Parameter Value
Destination	Tritex_InputData	Controller Tag for response data

Figure 26 – Tritex_ReadInputs

5. In the Message Configuration section for Message click on the **Communications Tab**, this tab will allow the setting of the target device to get the explicit message. See Figure 27.

5.1 Click and open Message Path **Browser** and select local Ethernet module in PLC.

5.2 Configure Path



Description

LocalENB	Local communication module
2	EtherNet/IP port #
192.168.0.254	Tritex address

Figure 27 – Get Communication Properties

- **Path** - shows the route that the message takes to get to the destination. It is a combination of the Ethernet Card, location in the PLC and the module address. Refer to your PLC user manual for more information on configuring Path.
- **Timed Out** option – Time out for an unconnected message or for making a connection.

6. After configuring Path, Return to **Configuration** Tab.

7. From Configuration Parameters Menu, click **New Tag** and define *Destination Tag* for Input data.

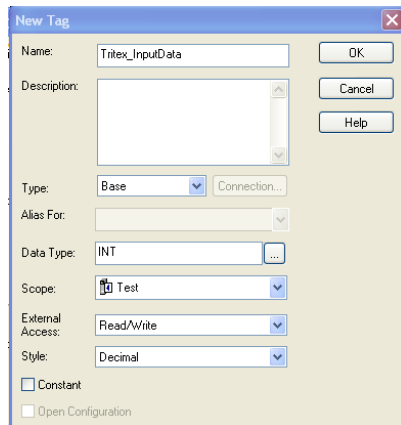


Figure 28 –Destination Tag

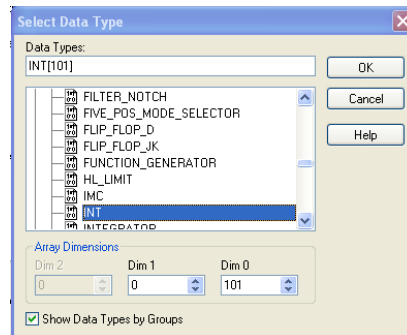


Figure 29 –Destination size

8. From Tag Menu select icon next to Data Type and change **INT** Dim 0 to “101”, then click **OK**, returning to New Tag Menu. Click **OK** to Defined New Destination Tag “Tritex_InputData”
See Figure 28 and 29.

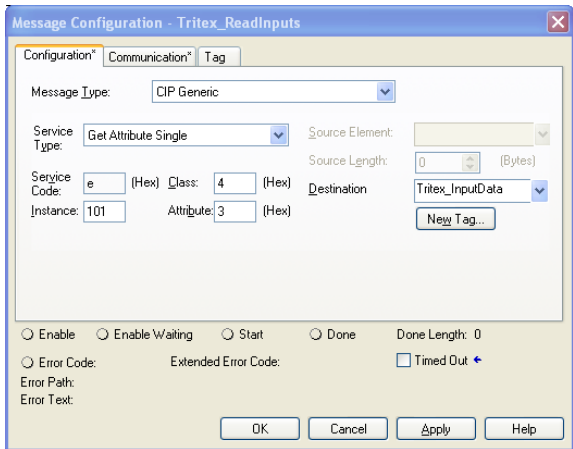


Figure 30 – Get Message Configuration Properties

9. From the Message Configuration Menu select Destination Tag name “Tritex_InputData”. Click **Apply** button to configure Message Instruction

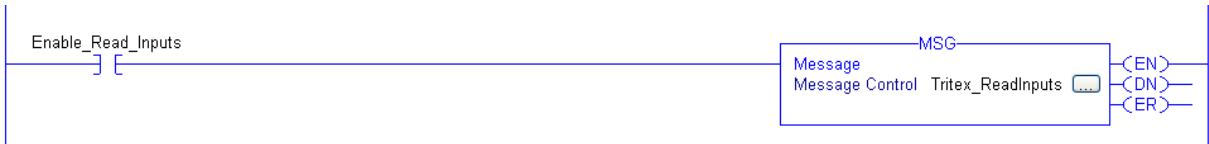


Figure 31 – MSG Read Tritex Inputs

NOTE!

Refer to Allen-Bradley Logix5000 Controllers General Instruction Manual for additional information on Message (MSG) Instruction and Application Configuration Details.

XIC instruction is used to trigger Explicit Message read

4.3.2. Example Set Attribute Single

The following ladder diagram demonstrates the ladder instructions needed to send explicit message from CompactLogix™ L23E Ethernet to the Tritex Outputs.

1. Add Message Instruction to RSLogix5000™ ladder Diagram. Please see figure 23.
2. Create new tag for the MSG (Message) Instruction.
3. In new Tag menu, assign name to tag, Check **Open MESSAGE Configuration** box, then click **OK**. See figure 32.
4. Configure Message Configuration parameters. See figure 33 and 34.

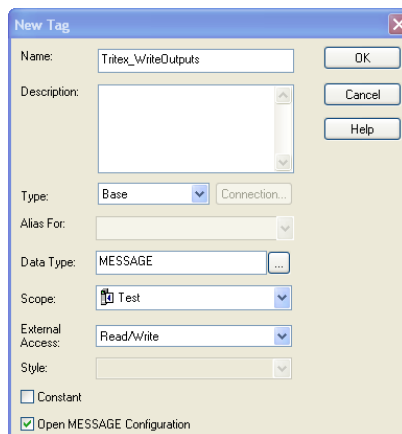


Figure 32 – Set – Message Tag

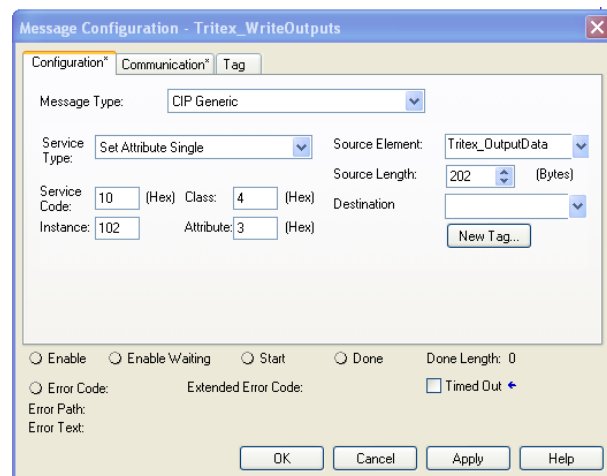


Figure 33 – Set Message Configuration Properties

Configuration	Value	Description
Message Type	CIP Generic	Message Format
Service Type	Set Attribute Single	Write parameter data
Service Code	10 (Hex)	Set_Attribute_Single
Class	4 (Hex)	Assembly Object
Instance	102 (Dec)	Assembly Output Object Instance
Attribute	3 (Hex)	Parameter Value
Source Element	Tritex_OutputData	Controller Tag for response data
Source Length	202 Bytes	101 16-bit words of data is sent to Tritex

Figure 34 – Tritex_WriteOutputs

5. In the Message Configuration section for Message click on the **Communications Tab**, this tab will allow the setting of the target device to get the explicit message. See Figure 27.
6. After configuring Path, Return to **Configuration Tab**.
7. From Configuration Parameters Menu, click **New Tag** and define Source Tag for Output data.

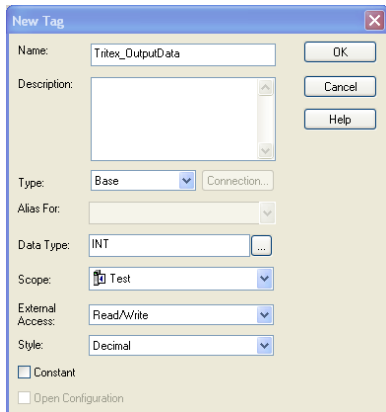


Figure 35 – Set Source Element Tag

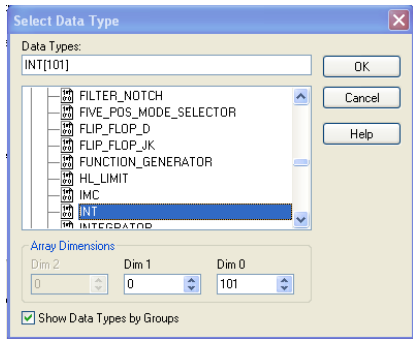


Figure 36 – Set Source Element size

8. From Tag Menu select icon next to Data Type and change **INT** Dim 0 to “101”, then click **OK**, returning to New Tag Menu. Click **OK** to Defined New Source Element Tag “Tritex_OutputData” See Figure 32 and 33.

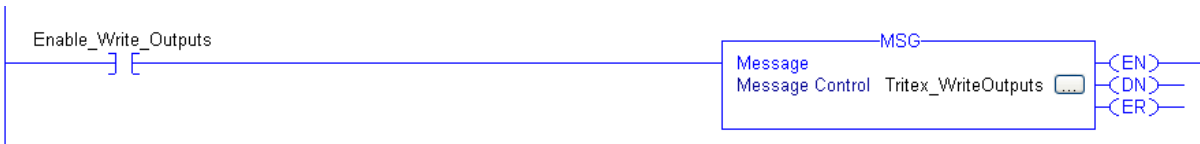


Figure 37 – MSG Write Tritex Outputs

NOTE!

Refer to Allen-Bradley Logix5000 Controllers General Instruction Manual for additional information on Message (MSG) Instruction and Application Configuration Details.

XIC instruction is used to trigger Explicit Message write

5. Tritex Expert Software

5.1. PC Communication

When using the Expert software, an RS485 converter will be required to interface between one of the PC communication ports and the RS-485. Please refer to the Tritex Installation guide for more information.

5.2. IP Parameters and Status

Current TCP/IP Properties

MAC ID 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00

IP Address 192 . 168 . 0 . 254

Subnet Mask 255 . 255 . 255 . 0

Default Gateway 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

STATUS

NETWORK

Connected

MODULE

Operational

Edit TCP/IP Properties

IP Address 192 . 168 . 0 . 254

Subnet Mask 255 . 255 . 255 . 0

Default Gateway 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

Save Addresses to Drive

Figure 38 – Offline view of the Active IP parameters and Address Setup fields

Using the Tritex Expert software, you will see the above values populate the Active IP parameters. Here the Ethernet MAC-ID, IP Address, Subnet Mask and Default Gateway are displayed. The data enter fields to the right are used to configure the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Default Gateway.

NOTE!

MAC-ID is a unique identifier assigned to each Tritex

5.2.1. IP Parameters

5.2.1.1. Active Parameters

Display Tritex active IP parameters

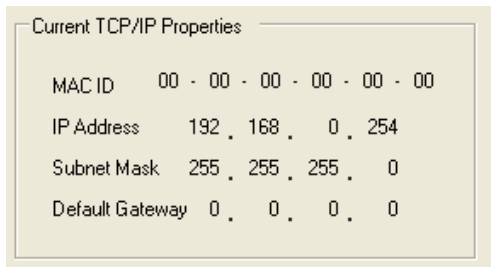


Figure 39 – Active Parameters

IP Address	192.168.000.254
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.000
Default Gateway	000.000.000.000

Figure 40 – Default IP Parameters

5.2.1.2. Set Parameters

To set the IP Address, Subnet Mask or Gateway modify the fields to your specific needs and select **Save Addresses to Drive**. These changes will not take effect until the power to the Tritex is cycled. Upon power up the new IP Address will be assigned and will show up in the Active MAC-ID parameter container.

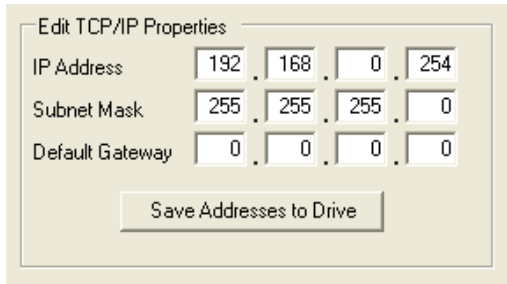


Figure 41 – Set Parameters

IP Address	Class A: 001.000.000.000 to 126.255.255.255 Class B: 128.000.000.000 to 191.255.255.255 Class C: 192.000.000.000 to 223.255.255.255
Subnet Mask	255.000.000.000 to 255.255.255.000

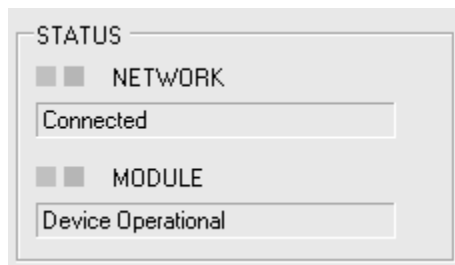
Figure 42 – IP Parameters Limits

NOTE!

BOOTP must be disabled to utilize the IP address setting through the Tritex Expert Software

5.2.2. Ethernet Interface Status Indicators

Status indicators, help maintenance personnel to quickly identify the status of the Network connection and interface module.



Two types of status indicators are provided:

- Network status indicator
- Module status indicator

Figure 43 –Ethernet Status Indicators

Network		
Indicator State	State	Description
Steady Off	No Powered / No IP	The device is powered off or is powered on but with no IP address configured
Steady Green	Connected	At least one CIP connection is established
Flashing Green	No I/O Connection	An IP address is configured, but no CIP connection is established
Flashing Red	Connection timeout	The established CIP connection has timeout
Steady Red	Duplicate IP	Duplicate IP address detection, the interface module has detected that its IP address is already in use.

Figure 44 -Network Status Indicators

(Ethernet) Module		
Indicator State	State	Description
Steady Off	No power	The interface module has no power supplied to it
Steady Green	Operational	The interface module is operating correctly
Flashing Green	Standby	The interface module has not been configured
Flashing Red	Minor fault	Recoverable error is active; the error information will be loaded in the first word of the PLC input status word. Fault will clear on the next valid message
Steady Red	Major Fault	The interface module has detected a non-recoverable major fault.
Flashing Green/Red	Self-Test	The interface module is performing power-up testing

Figure 45 - Module Status Indicators

5.3. Tritex Data Mapping to I/O registers

All Tritex functionality is parameter based. This means we have a listing of parameters associated with every functional capability of the Tritex. When setting up the EtherNet/IP mapping to the 101 Inputs and 101 Outputs, first a list of the parameters must be defined and determined whether they are Read Parameters from the EtherNet/IP Host or Write Parameters to the Host. Once this list is created, mapping the parameters to the Translation Table of registers is done as shown in Figure x.2. The Output Mapping tab is used to map the parameters that are Output by the Tritex and Read into the Host. The Input Mapping tab is used to map the parameters that are Inputs to the Tritex and Written from the Host. The Input Mapping and Output Mapping tabs work in the same manner.

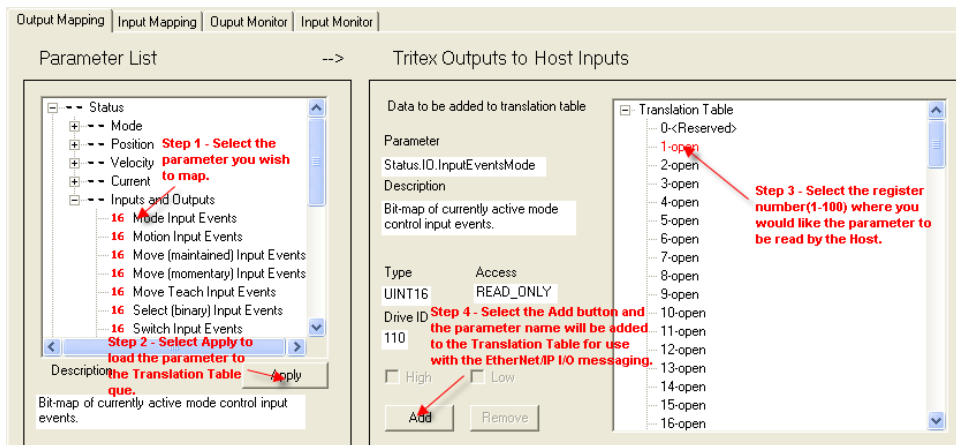


Figure 46– Selecting parameters to be mapped to the Translation Table.

After step #2 above information about the parameter is displayed. 32 bit or double word parameters can only be assigned to tables starting with odd numbers. If a 32 bit parameter is selected and even table number is selected the “Add” button will be gray.

If only half of a 32 bit parameter is needed, for example, all velocities are 32 bit parameters their data format is 8.24 revs/sec, rarely would 24 bits of precision be needed to the right of the decimal point from a user perspective. In this case one could select only the high word of the parameter by un-checking the Low box resulting in a 16 bit velocity parameter in the format of 8.8 revs/sec , 8 bits on each side of the decimal point.

Assigning the parameters to be transferred between the Tritex and PLC is breeze; the hard part is understanding the Tritex parameters and their format so they can be controlled from the PLC. The Tritex II Parameters manual describe the function of every parameter, in some cases the interaction with other

parameters and most importantly the format of data for each parameter. Parameters such as Move Distances and Velocity are straight forward however many of the parameters used for control are 16 bit registers represented by bit maps or Enumeration tables, the common bit maps are covered in Appendix A of the Parameter Manual.

To assist with validating the data sent/received, the Input/Output Monitor tabs allow the user to view the non-scaled decimal value of the 16 bit register. This value will match the value observed from the Host. See figure 47 to identify its use. The Input Monitor and Output Monitor tabs both operate in the same manner.

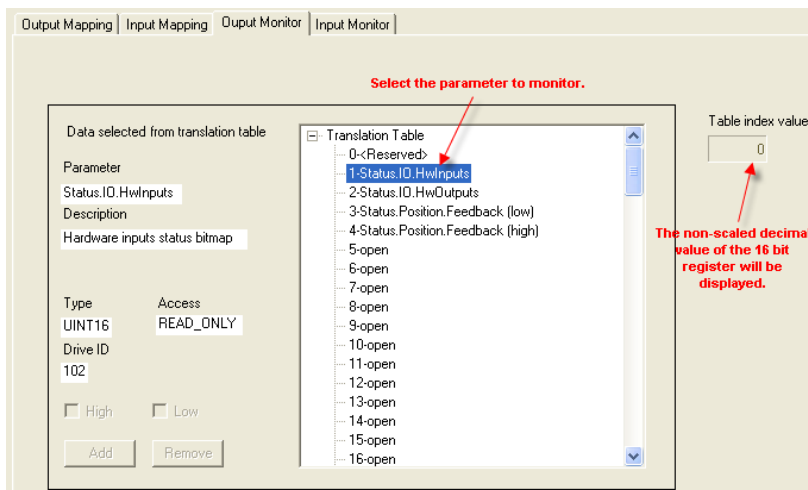
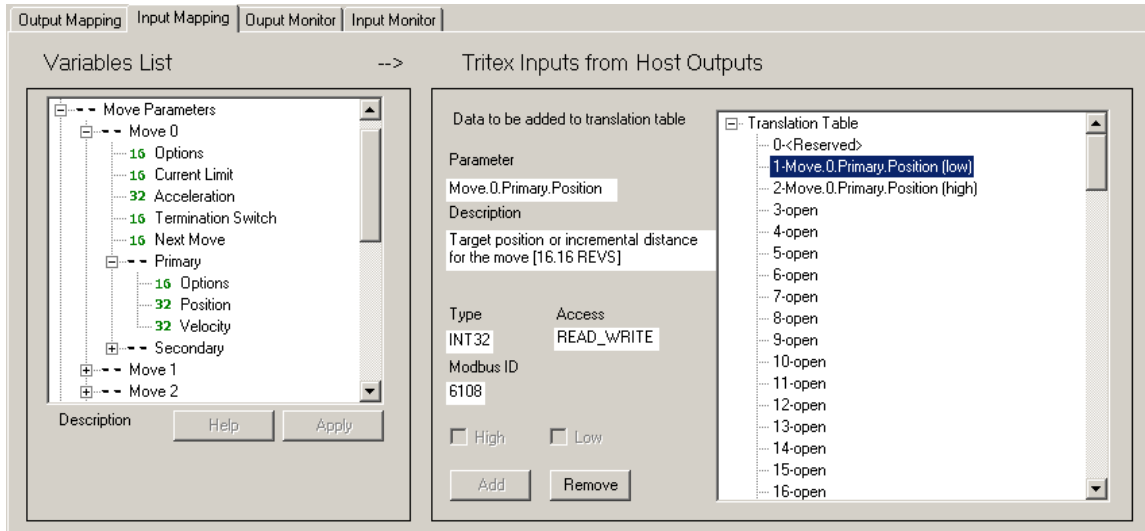
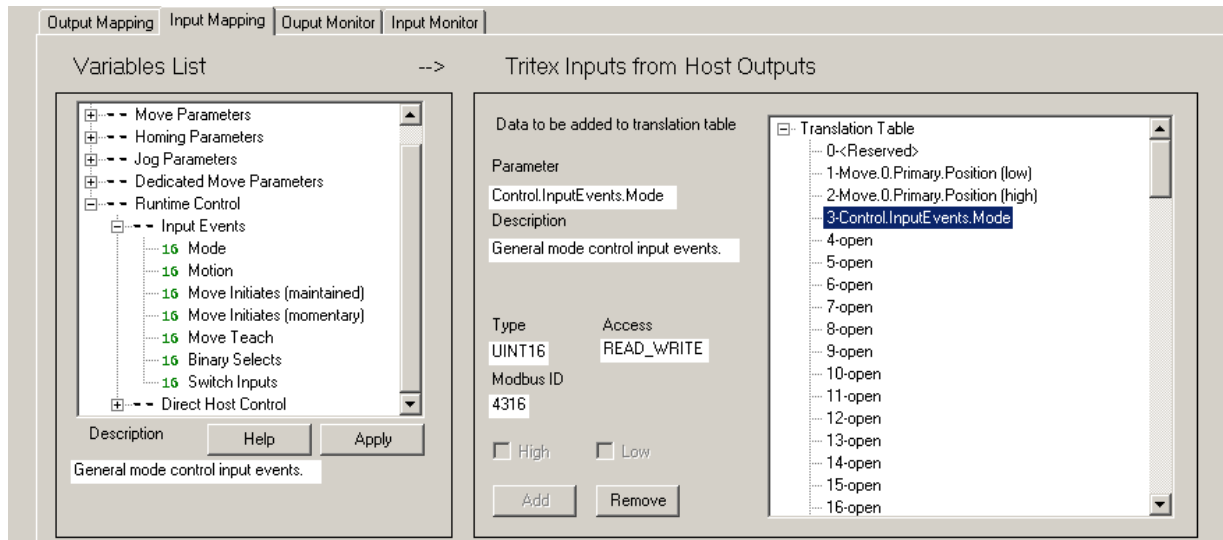


Figure 47– Monitoring parameters to validate data sent/received by the host.

Example 1: Writing Move 0 Position from the PLC to the Tritex**Figure 48 – Example 1**

1. Select the Input Mapping tab (Input to the Tritex from the PLC)
2. Select Move0, Primary, Position
3. Click Apply, information about the parameter is displayed
4. Since this is 32 bit parameter select and Odd number in the Translation table and Click the Add button
5. After a download the Tritex is now ready to receive this data from the place and write it directly to the Move0 position register
6. Determine what to write from the PLC. Click on the Help button and pdf file will open explaining the Move parameter details. Move Position has a variable type of POS 32, in the data table details the format is 16.16, (16 digits on each side of the decimal point), and the units are in Revs (motor revolutions). If the PLC writes a 2 to register 1 and 5 to register 2 and Move0 will have a move command of 5.200 Revs.

Example 2: Enabling the Tritex from a PLC**Figure 49 – Example 2**

1. Select the Input Mapping tab (Input to the Tritex from the PLC)
2. Enable bit is found in the Mode sub group of Control/ Input Functions. Click the help button for details on the Input Function Events bit map.
3. Select Control, Mode and Click Apply
4. Select the desired register number from the translation table. Since it is a 16 bit parameter either an odd or even number can be selected.
5. From the information in found in the Help pdf, the bit map of the Mode word is shown as:

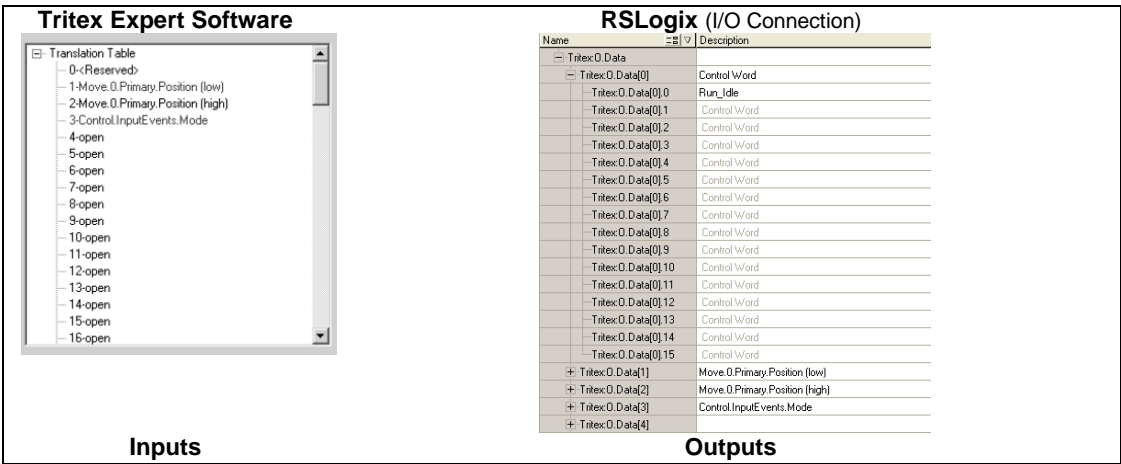
IEG_MODE

RESET	BKOV	TSEL	TENA	H2	H1			ALT						EL	EE
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

As described bit 1, EL is Enable Maintained

6. After a download, writing a 1 or a 0 to bit 1 of word 3 from the PLC will control the Tritex Enable.

Below figure shows the relationship of Tritex Input Translation Table to RSLogix Output controller tags.



6. Troubleshooting EtherNet/IP

Exlar Tritex II option board with EtherNet/IP is an intelligent interface between EtherNet/IP and Tritex registers. Communication fault information is available from the EtherNet/IP and Exlar Expert Software.

6.1. BOOTP

The following are usefully steps in troubleshooting BOOTP:

- Verify Subnet Mask
- Verify BOOTP is enabled.

The BOOTP procedure in this manual will work as written if both the PC (Client) and the Tritex (Server) are on the same subnet.

For example:

Computer's IP address	= 192.168.000.020
Tritex IP address	= 192.168.000.254
Subnet Mask of both	= 255.255.255.000

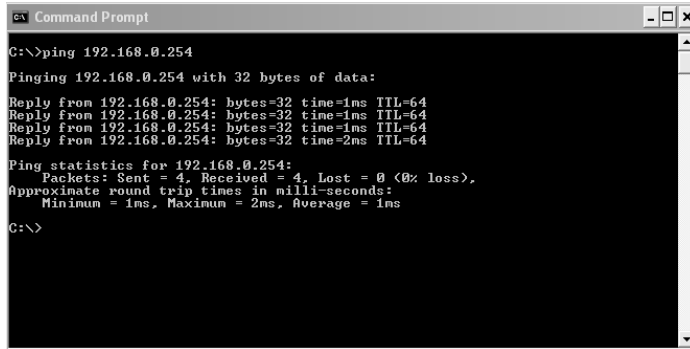
However, if the computer's IP address is initially 192.168.1.2, it will not be possible to change the IP address because clicking on **Enable BOOTP** in the Relation List will fail. To correct this problem, change the IP address of your PC so that the PC and the Tritex are on the same subnet.

6.2. Ethernet Connection

6.2.1. Ping

1. To test the communication with the Tritex and the correct assignment of the IP address call up the DOS prompt under **Start menu / Program / MSDOS Prompt**.
2. Enter the command: "**ping**" with the IP address you have assigned in the following form:
ping [space] XXXX . XXXX. XXXX. XXXX (=IP address).

Example: ping 192.168.0.254



```
Command Prompt
C:\>ping 192.168.0.254
Pinging 192.168.0.254 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.0.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.254: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.0.254: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Ping statistics for 192.168.0.254:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
C:\>
```

Figure 51 – Example Testing Tritex Ethernet Connection

3. When the **Return** key has been pressed, your PC will receive a response from the Tritex, which will then be displayed in the DOS prompt.

If the error message: "Timeout" appears instead, please compare your entries again to the allocated IP address.

4. When the test has been performed successfully, you can close the DOS prompt.
The network node has now been prepared for communication.

6.3. Ethernet Diagnostic

The Exlar Expert software Diagnostic page offers additional information to diagnose communication problems. Ethernet diagnostic wedge indicate communication status between Ethernet, piggyback and main controller board.

Comms Channel	485	Ethernet
Faulted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>		
Command Idle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protocol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data Error	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Module	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 52 – Diagnostic Comms Channel - Ethernet

Faulted: Channel B (Ethernet) communication fault has occurred. If communication fault option is enabled and associated Ethernet fault is active, this fault condition is set. (Reference Expert Software manual on more information on enabling/disabling faults)

Command Idle: If a valid Modbus command from the Ethernet interface has not been received in the Communication Idle timed programmed, this fault condition will be set.

Protocol: If a Modbus protocol error, such as incorrect parity, invalid CRC, framing error etc. occurs, this fault condition will be set

Data Error: If a Modbus data error, such as invalid address, invalid range etc. occurs, this fault condition will be set.

Module: If the Ethernet/IP module status is not OPERATIONAL or SELF-TEST (see figured 45) this fault condition will be set. Flag does not auto clear; a Reset Faults command is needed.

Connection: If the Ethernet/IP network status is not CONNECTED (See figured 44), this fault condition will be set. Flag is cleared when CONNECTED becomes active.

6.4. Explicit Message Communications Errors

When there is a problem with a request message sent from the master in explicit communications, the Tritex will return one of the following error codes.

Error Code (hex)	Description	Cause	Possible Solutions
05	Path destination unknown	The Object Class or instance is incorrect	Correct the Object class or Instance code.
08	Service not supported	The service code is incorrect.	Correct the service code.
09	Invalid attribute value	The attribute is incorrect.	Correct the attribute.
0E	Attribute not settable	Attempted to change a read-only attribute.	Correct the service code or attribute setting.
13	Not enough data	The data size is incorrect.	Correct the data size.
14	Attribute not supported	Attempted to execute a service not defined for the attribute.	Correct the service code or attribute setting.
16	Object does not exist	An unsupported object was specified.	Correct the class or instance setting.
20	Invalid parameter	Attempted to change to a data value outside the setting range.	Specify a data value within the setting range

Figure 53 – Explicit Message Communications Errors

6.5. PLC Input status word

The first Input word always maintains the current status of the Tritex according to the bit fields of flags in the table below. A flag is considered to be “Set” if the corresponding bit is 1. If the value of the status word is zero (0), then everything is currently operating normally with a valid configuration and no pending errors.

Bit (0 = LSB)	Status Flag
0	Error – Tritex is responding with error codes. Extended Module Status (Attribute 101) contains additional error information.
1	Error – communication with Tritex timed-out (was previously established)
2	Error – communication with Tritex cannot be established at all
3-7	Reserved
8	Unit is currently active at factory defaults
9	Unit has a new configuration that will take effect upon reset.
10-15	Reserved

Figure 54 –Input Status word

6.5.1. Extended Status Information (Class 100, Instance 1, Attribute 101)

This attribute contains additional error information when an error in Attribute 100 is flagged. Each byte contains a different value as defined in the table below. Overall, the bytes indicate the error codes that are being returned by the Tritex during I/O communication. If the error condition is removed, this status will be set back to zeroes.

Byte 3 (MSB)	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0 (LSB)
Exception Code from Tritex	Error Code from Tritex (128 + FC)	001	Assembly Instance receiving the error (101, 102)

Figure 55 – Extended Adapter Fault Information

Exception Code from Tritex - Refer to Tritex Protocol Specification for more information.

Assembly Instance receiving the error:

- 101 = Ethernet made request for Outputs (PLC Inputs)
- 102 = Ethernet made request for Inputs (PLC Outputs)

7. EtherNet/IP Object Model

In the EtherNet/IP networks, Tritex act as server with support for both explicit and implicit I/O messaging.

The Identity Object, Ethernet link Object, TCP/IP Object and Other Objects are required by the EtherNet/IP specification. The different instances of the Assembly Object are used to exchange application data with EtherNet/IP clients. The object model by Tritex is illustrated in the following figure:

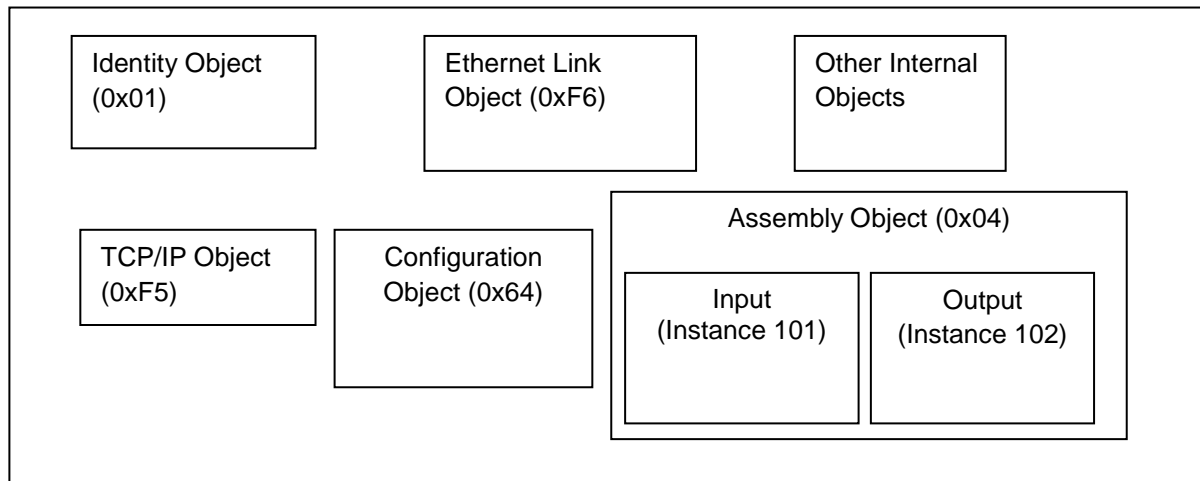


Figure 56 – Object Model

- **Identity Object:** this object provides identification of, and general information about, the device.
- **Ethernet Link Object:** Ethernet link object maintains link-specific counters and status information for an Ethernet 802.3 communications interface.
- **TCP/IP Object:** The TCP/IP Object provides a mechanism to query and possible configure a device's TCP/IP network interface configuration. Examples of items include a device's IP Address, Network Mask and Gateway Address
- **Assembly Object** - The Configuration Assembly Object is not implemented. However, some EtherNet/IP clients require one. If this is the case, use Instance ID 0x80 with a data length of 0
- **Configuration Object** – Exlar Configuration and Tritex status information

7.1. Objects and Attributes

This section described the attributes and services that can useful during troubleshooting.

Configuration and status Object – Class 64 Hex, Instance 1

Attribute ID	Access Rule	Name	Data Type	Description
100	Get	Status	UINT	(See below for Bit Mask definition)
101	Get	Extended Status	UDINT	(See below for definition)

Figure 57 – Configuration and Status Object

Status (Attribute 100)

This attribute always maintains the current status of the module according to the bit field of flags defined in the table below. A flag is considered to be “Set” if the corresponding bit is 1. If the value of the status attribute is zero (0), then everything is currently operating normally with a valid configuration and no pending edits.

Bit (0 = LSB)	Status Flag
0	Error – Tritex channel B is responding with error codes. Extended Module Status (Attribute 101) contains the error code information.
1	Error – communication with Tritex Channel B timed-out (was previously established)
2	Error – communication with Tritex Channel B cannot be established at all
3-7	Reserved
8	Unit is currently active at factory defaults
9	Unit has a new configuration that will take effect upon reset.
10-15	Reserved

Figure 58 –Input Status word

Extended Status (Attribute 101)

This attribute contains additional error information when an error in Attribute 100 is flagged. Each byte contains a different value as defined in the table below. Overall, the bytes indicate the error codes that are being returned by the Tritex during I/O communication. If the error condition is removed, this status will be set back to zeroes.

Byte 3 (MSB)	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0 (LSB)
Exception Code from Tritex	Error Code from Tritex (128 + FC)	001	Assembly Instance receiving the error (101, 102)

Figure 59 – Extended Adapter Fault Information**Tritex Output (PLC Input) Assembly Object – Class 4, Instance 101**

Attribute ID	Access Rule	Size	Word	Description
3	Get	101	0	16 – Bits Status information (See Class 64 hex, Attribute 100)
			1	Tritex Inputs
			...	
			...	
			99	
			100	

Figure 60 – Input Object**Tritex Input (PLC Output) Assembly Object – Class 4, Instance 102**

Attribute ID	Access Rule	Size	Word	Description
3	Get/Set	101	0	16 – Bits Run/Idle 0 = Idle – Tritex Input Parameter not updated by PLC 1 = Run – Tritex Input Parameter updated by PLC
			1	Tritex Outputs
			...	
			...	
			99	
			100	

Figure 61 – Output Object